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# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW



THE UNFINISHED EXTENSION JOB, BY C. W. WAR-  
BURTON, SURVEYS SOME OF THE WORK YET TO BE DONE.

PICTURES SHOW SOME OF THE HIGH LIGHTS IN THE  
75TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

NEW APPROACH TO TERRACING, BY A. H. SIMMONS,  
COUNTY AGENT, ATTALA COUNTY, MISS.

DURING THE PAST YEAR—A SURVEY OF THE PRINCIPAL  
ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF 1937.

A SIX-POINT POULTRY PROGRAM IN CONNECTICUT  
COORDINATES THE WORK OF SEVERAL SPECIALISTS IN AN  
EFFECTIVE EXTENSION PROGRAM.

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### EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

## TOMORROW . . .

**BUYING** surplus farm products to stabilize the market will be explained by H. C. Albin, procurement officer of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, who knows all the whens, whys, and wherefores of this business.

**APPLE SURPLUS** in Arkansas was met with a marketing campaign which moved 1,750,000 bushels of apples. The methods used and how they worked make good reading for an extension worker.

**RADIOING** Extension in Arizona tells of radio plans and programs and how they work in the West.

**PLANNING ANGLES** describes several approaches to the vital problem of program planning from Vermont, Illinois, Tennessee, Minnesota, and Colorado.

**THIRTY YEARS** a county agent in Milam County, Tex., is the record of George Banzhaf who rounds out his 30 years of service next month and celebrates by telling some of his experiences for readers of the REVIEW.

**WEEDS** are a problem which is usually with the county agent. South Dakota tells of a 4-H club play which dramatizes the problem. A united effort against weeds in 17 Indiana counties shows what can be done with energy and planning.

### On the Calendar

41st Annual Convention American National Live-stock Association, Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 13-15.  
National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 15-22.  
Tri-State 4-H Fat Lamb Show and Sale, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Jan. 25-27.  
Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2-4.  
Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show, San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 24-26.  
Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex., Feb. 26-Mar. 6.  
Eastern States Regional Conference, New York, N. Y., Mar. 3-5.  
62d Annual Convention Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Inc., San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 8-10.  
Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., Mar. 11-20.



## THE UNFINISHED EXTENSION JOB

WHILE attending the recent meeting of the Land-Grant College Association, I was attracted by statements in the report on "The Unfinished Extension Job," presented by a committee studying the older rural youth. This committee, composed of extension workers from different parts of the country, assumed that it was Extension's job to make extension teaching available to as many rural people as possible and to have available information on as many rural problems as possible.

IN studying the people reached through the Extension Service, it was found that a majority of young people between the ages of 12 and 16 joined 4-H clubs, but as they pass beyond this age and leave school a relatively small number are engaged in any extension activity. There was found to be a vast group of young people out of school at home on farms that were not touched by the extension programs. Another group of young married people who have recently started farming on their own account are not now participating to any large degree in extension activities.

TO adequately reach "these two in-between groups," the committee pointed out the need for more personnel. At present, the county extension workers are giving about one-third of their time to 4-H club work, with about 300 counties employing full-time county club agents. There are at least 2,000 additional counties where the number and needs of the young people require the services of a club agent or an assistant agent if this group is to be served adequately. There are also 1,000 counties which need the services of a full-time county home demonstration agent, in addition to the 1,675 counties now having agents.

WHEN the present system was set up, the results of research at the agricultural colleges became the basis of the program. The research results were primarily farm and home practices which involved improved methods in farm and home enterprises. As time went on, problems involving the management of the farm and home and cooperation between farmers in the purchase and sale of agricultural products came into the picture and called for a modification of method and further research along somewhat different lines. The farm young people are bringing up a new set of problems. Their problems and decisions, affecting them as individuals all through life, require a different extension approach and research background.

WHEN the Smith-Lever Act went into effect, the demonstration idea determined the type of extension activities. No other type of education has influenced so many people so effectively and so cheaply as this method. Farm and home visits and individualized teaching have also been used in the emergency programs with great success, and in other groups the training of local leaders has served the purpose. At the present time, the discussion method of reaching people is being extensively emphasized. Possibly, the unfinished job requires.

(Continued on page 10)

C. W. WARBURTON  
Director of  
Extension Work







A. H. SIMMONS

County Agent  
Attala County, Miss.

**B**EGINNING in 1936, a new approach to terracing was started in Attala County. Up until November 1935, all of the educational work had been carried on in the form of 1-day terracing demonstrations which were held in various communities. It was the supposition that farmers could attend these 1-day demonstrations and learn to take the Bostrom-Brady level, go into a field, lay out a system of terraces, and construct them. Another detrimental practice had grown out of the inclination of the line runner to be influenced by the advice and desires of the farmer. As a result of these errors, many farmers were of the opinion that terracing probably did more harm than good.

In November 1935, however, we began holding terracing schools of at least a week's length. At these schools those who attended were taught the Copeland system of terracing. We learned that by spending as much as a week in these schools bright young men could obtain enough training to be able to go out into the fields and lay out a system of terraces that would control erosion. Six of these terracing schools were held during 1936 with a total of 47 men spending at least a week in one or more of them. J. T. Copeland, agricultural engineer from the State college, conducted a county-wide general review and final examination to which the Smith-Hughes teachers brought their terracing graduates.

In addition to the general review and final examination, the third day of the work under Mr. Copeland's supervision was devoted to a terracing demonstration, at which time terraces were constructed with the specially built terracing plow and wooden V-drag, with the ordinary two-horse plow and wooden V-drag, and

# New Approach to Terracing

with the light steel terracing grader pulled by a tractor. All the work was done by the students. Two hundred farmers attended the demonstration during the day, and the expressed opinion of all was that the most practical horse-drawn equipment used in the demonstration consisted of a specially built terracing plow and the wooden V-drag.

During the day of the demonstration a visit was made to an adjoining farm which had been terraced the year before by one of the students who had attended one of the terracing schools for a week. The good and bad features of the system were pointed out by Mr. Copeland. The work as a whole was satisfactory. This visit seemed to create within the farmers more faith in the work that was being done at the demonstration.

After getting the men trained to run lines, the next problem was to work out a means of getting these men into the field to run lines for farmers. This of course involved an educational program directed to the farmer.

Our approach to the task was made by appointing a county terracing supervisor whose responsibility was to make personal contacts with the men who received terracing certificates; to inspire the students to take charge of their respective communities as terracing leaders, and to stir up the interest of the farmers by pointing out the damage of soil erosion to their individual farms.

Each student shouldered the responsibility of working up terracing demonstrations to be held in his community under the supervision of the terracing supervisor and county agent.

In addition, news articles were published in the local papers giving a list of men who had been certified by the county agent's office to do terracing; and a circular letter was mailed to each farmer, informing him that competent line-running service was available for terracing his farm.

At first the results obtained were a bit disappointing. Farmers were slow in asking for the services of the men who had been trained because such service necessarily cost them a reasonable price per day. We seem to have allowed our farmers to expect the Smith-Hughes teachers and county agent to render them that service free of charge. At this time, however, much progress has been made in breaking down this idea, and the terracing program is growing proportionately. The terracing supervisor is busy almost every day in community-wide demonstrations with good attendance and interest. Farmers have more respect for our trained men and their work. More calls for their services are coming in, and the farmers are insisting that we certify their ability to run lines for correct terracing.

(Continued on page 14)



Part of the group of 57 trained and certified terracers in Attala County. C. E. Beauchamp, at the extreme left, answered 73 calls for terraces and worked on 65 different farms last year. A. E. Braswell, county terracing supervisor, holds the turret of the instrument.



# 75th Anniversary



1. E. W. Sikes, President, Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina, at left; Under Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson, and H. W. Mumford, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station and extension service in Illinois, on the platform at the opening session of the annual convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities which commemorated the signing of the first Morrill Act establishing the land-grant colleges and the act of May 15, 1862, establishing the United States Department of Agriculture.

2. Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace reads President Roosevelt's address to a group of delegates at Mount Vernon, the farm home of George Washington, one of the first American scientific farmers.

3. The new president of the association, Cecil W. Creel, Director of the Extension Service in Nevada and the first extension worker to hold this position (at left). Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace (in the center) and Alfred Atkinson, past president of the association, and president of the University of Arizona (at right).

4. Mrs. Wade Williams, representing the 50,000 home-demonstration club women in Texas, exhibits her pantry and explains the home-demonstration plan to two interested visitors at the First National Rural Arts Exhibition held as part of the anniversary celebration.



## A New Slant on an Old Method



VICTOR M. REDIGER

County Agricultural Agent  
Jefferson County, Nebr.

**T**OO many times we who are in extension work overlook some of the best opportunities within our reach. Just what improved practices are adopted and how many helpful suggestions are picked up by those who attend a farm tour it is difficult to determine scientifically, but farmers assembled on street corners Saturday evenings prove that at least some thinking has been started on methods of improving farms and farm homes.

Result demonstrations are a popular means of acquainting farmers with what has been achieved in a local experiment, but the problem is to get a worth-while attendance at these demonstrations. Naturally, the larger the attendance the more widely distributed is the information at hand.

"Better things for better living for rural people" well summarizes the objectives of extension work. As the number of improved practices adopted increases, so do these objectives become more realistic.

We tried soil-conservation tours, grain-variety-result demonstrations, and pasture tours. They were fine for those who were there, but too few attended. It occurred to me that including a variety of activities in a farm tour might be the means of getting the "sinner" to see the light. Even though he were interested in only one or two of the stops, he certainly would be convinced that some of his methods were obsolete and detrimental to successful farming.

For that reason the tour was routed to cover the northwest quarter of the county and included eight definite stops along the way, in addition to a stop along the river at noon for lunch. This particular part of the county was chosen because it lent itself well to the various phases to be emphasized and because of the extremely reserved attitude toward extension work shown by farmers in this vicinity.

One of the greatest assets toward making the tour successful was a loud-speaking system which was rented for the day. It was especially valuable during the discussions at the variety-test plots of corn and sorghums where E. F. Frolik, extension agronomist, discussed the different varieties while the crowd moved along the end of the rows where the variety name appeared on small signs.

Two stops of special interest to the ladies included the inspection of a new farm home and a profitable flock of poultry. Careful planning and the use of lumber from the old house made the construction of the new home possible. This explanation, the water system, and the wiring plan were interesting to both the men and the women.

### *Livestock Raised*

Making poultry pay dividends when feed and poultry prices are not favorable started people thinking. The fact that poultry was only one of the various kinds of livestock maintained on this farm was also noted. Sound management has resulted in the maintenance of a breeding herd of cattle, an adequate number of hogs, and good specimens of horsepower, despite the adverse weather conditions the past few years.

Corn growing on the contour, compared to earless stalks where nearby fields were planted up and down the hills, convinced folks of the merits of contour farming. Tree planting for erosion control and for a windbreak around the farmstead was also included in this stop.

Adverse weather which caused the prospective corn crop to diminish greatly during August made the stop where irrigation was demonstrated more impressive. Even though the heavy-earned stalks of corn and large stacks of alfalfa hay were

enviable, the hazards of irrigation were clearly discussed by the owner.

Feeding cattle and hogs when corn is scarce was the occasion for another stop. The value of silage, small grains, and protein concentrates definitely showed feeders that it was possible to stay in the livestock game.

Eradicating bindweed by clean cultivation was of interest both to tenants and to landowners. Its practical application and economical aspect definitely proved that eradication costs were not prohibitive.

As we viewed pasture terraces in a native pasture and a good management program, it was apparent that grass is important in a livestock program. Contour farming with terraces in an adjoining field clearly defined the merits of such practices.

Lunch at noon was provided through the cooperation of a local restaurant manager at 25 cents a plate, and coffee was furnished free by the farm bureau. Assistant Director H. G. Gould delivered a short talk during the noon hour.

Determining what stops to include in the tour was not difficult. I merely determined what outstanding examples I had witnessed while traveling over the county and also considered problems which were uppermost in the minds of many farmers.

### *Farmers and Farm Women Talk*

One of the greatest attributes to the success of the tour was the fact that I did very little of the talking over the loudspeaker, other than introductions. The State specialists who attended handled the technical information, but for the most part farmers and their wives told their experiences to the crowd while we observed their results.

Local people have a lot of ability if they are given a chance. The fact that farm people are very receptive when one of their own group is relating an experience should also not be overlooked.

A trip over the proposed routing of the tour beforehand is extremely important. Many of the kinks and embarrassing incidents can be avoided.

Few people realize what a vast amount of interesting and worth-while practices



are carried on within their own county. The impressive results of this tour have already created interest for a tour next year in another part of the county. Whether this plan is a partial answer to the problems of getting extension work before the public remains to be seen. However, when businessmen begin relating their surprises after a tour, and when 150 farm people turn out for the first attempt, the tour appears to have possibilities.

## Farm Women's Edition

The Farm Women's Council of Aiken County, S. C., joined the newspaper ranks and helped the Aiken Standard and Review to put out a special 24-page tabloid edition heralding the fifteenth anniversary of the county council when more than 1,200 delegates from the central district gathered at Aiken to hold their annual meeting.

The paper represents the cooperative efforts of the Farm Women's Council, the district extension office, and the local businessmen, as well as the personnel of the newspaper itself.

The edition gives a complete history of home demonstration and 4-H club work in the county as told by various extension workers and council farm women, one of whom was a member of the first tomato club.

"There is possibly no one thing which Aiken County should more rightfully wish to broadcast to the world than the fact that home demonstration work had its birth within her borders," writes Bessie Harper, district home demonstration agent. "Twenty-seven years ago," she continued, "Marie Cromer, a teacher in Aiken County, organized a club of 47 little girls to plant and grow tomatoes. This was the first club of its kind in the entire world. Known first as the Tomato Club, then later as the Canning Club, the work grew into home demonstration and 4-H club work, with a program that now includes all phases of nutrition and foods, clothing, home management, house furnishings, health, landscape improvement, marketing, poultry raising, child care and training, and music and art appreciation."

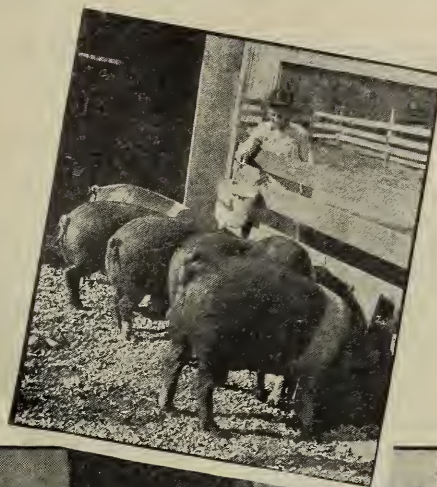
Considerable space is given to accounts of the successful Aiken County club market and to Camp Long, the mecca for 4-H club members of the State. One of the proudest achievements of the year is the council's traveling library which rounded out its first year with a circulation of 43,043 books.

## Following the Plan

D. A. ADAM

County Agricultural Agent  
Young County, Texas

IN THE month of December 1936, the Young County Agricultural Council met with the Young County agricultural agent to outline a 1937 extension plan of work which would cover all phases of extension work that were necessary to better farm conditions. The program



(Above) Demonstration of seed treatment for smut, one of the items on the county plan of work.

(Upper right) 4-H club demonstrations are an important part of the Young County plan for improving farm conditions.

outlined included demonstrations in agricultural conservation, farm management, horticulture, agronomy, agricultural engineering, livestock, and 4-H club demonstrations.

The selection of demonstrators was left up to the community agricultural councils throughout the county. Upon receipt of the names of the various demonstrators, the county agricultural agent contacted them personally, through the mail and through community organizations, in carrying out the demonstrations planned. The County Agricultural Council, realizing that a demonstration is not complete until the final results are published or studied through cooperative effort, included a farm tour in the plan of work.

The tour was held during the month of September 1937, with an average of 50 farmers attending, to study the results of

14 demonstrations that had been completed.

The first demonstration visited was a trench-silo demonstration where a silo was filled and covered, and later in the day another trench silo was opened, and the last demonstration visited was a 4-H club swine-feeding demonstration.

Other demonstrations visited were a terraced orchard, a farm-pond irrigation system, improved cotton and corn variety test, contour-ridged pasture, a treatment of wheat seed for smut, farm flock of sheep, and baby-beef feeding.

Close cooperation of the business interests was enjoyed by the Young County Agricultural Council and the county agricultural agent in making this tour a success. With the success attained in 1937 the council expects to make the tour of inspection of extension demonstrations an annual affair.



## 4-H Clubs Depict Local History

F. D. MCCAMMON

County Agent, Ford County, Kans.

FOR 18 years members of the Southwest Free Fair Board have been trying to find some kind of night entertainment that the public wanted. Apparently, the problem was solved this year when 4-H club members from 11 southwest Kansas counties agreed to furnish the entertainment at the Southwest Free Fair, Dodge City, Kans.

Members of the fair board agreed to offer cash prizes each night of \$60, \$40, and \$30 to the 4-H club groups presenting a 30-minute pageant; then the winners of the 4 nights of competition would compete for a grand prize on the final night of the fair, the winner to receive an additional \$50. County agents and 4-H club members of southwest Kansas liked the proposition and agreed with the fair board members to be responsible for the night attractions.

The earliest episode in the series of pageants at the fair was the beginning of the white man's history in this country with Comanche County presenting the arrival of Coronado in 1541.

Gray County 4-H club members depicted the famous fight between Cimarron and Ingalls, over which should be the county seat of Gray County. Incidentally, the time of their episode was in the

fourth year following the Ford County episode of the bull fight of 1884 here at Dodge City. Grant County told the story of Jed Smith's discovery of the Cimarron route on the Santa Fe trail.

Other pageants in the 4-night program included an old-time cattle count in which the banker was swindled, the old country schoolhouse, the burning of a settler's home, the lynching of a horse thief, the passing of the old-fashioned livery stable, and a history of Finney County.

Clark, Ford, Grant, and Gray Counties survived the first 4 nights and competed on the last night for the grand prize. Grant County was victorious with the well-staged story of Jed Smith, the pioneer scout who, with his Bible under one arm and his rifle under the other, went down the old Santa Fe trail more than 100 years ago.

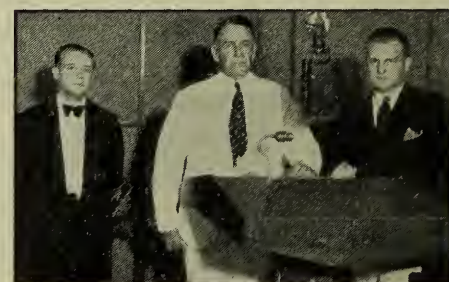
The fair came to a fitting climax when, after the fourth pageant had been given, the casts of all four, numbering around 300 persons, attired as cowboys, Indians, Spanish girls, and many old settlers, came on stage and advanced toward the grandstand, cheering, yelling, and waving their hats while the band played a stirring march. Two thousand persons witnessed that last night's entertainment, and the general expression was "as fine a night show as one will ever see in front of this grandstand."

program will take up typical periods in American culture—immigrant, colonial, pioneer, Indian, mountaineer, and Negro.

That Iowa is in the vanguard in development of "homespun leisure-time activities"—music in particular—is the belief expressed by Marjorie Patten in "The Arts Workshop of Rural America", just off the Columbia University press. Miss Patten, who spent 2 weeks in Iowa studying the extension arts program, writes:

"Iowa has probably gone further than most other States toward integrated arts program \* \* \* When one has listened to a 700-voice chorus of farm folk in Iowa singing Cadman's 'Marching Through the Clouds with God' \* \* \* one becomes vitally aware that here is something new under the American sun \* \* \* new, but of the same spirit as that which marked the early pioneer days \* \* \* Rural America does not go folk dancing, singing in choruses, or acting in comedies because it is joyously carefree but in order to help its people to forget their dilemma, to build up stronger foundations of understanding and friendliness, to enable them to continue the struggle with the elements, and to work out better social and economic plans for the future.

"At the center and in and through the whole Iowa agricultural extension program runs a golden thread of music \* \* \* For years Iowa has been growing up with a song on its lips \* \* \* Not only does Iowa sing, but it knows what it sings, who composed the songs, where the composers lived, and why they wrote the songs."



## Everybody Sing

A training school for directors of rural music groups was held to start the 1937-38 music program in Iowa. Seventy-two farm women from 49 counties attended the 2-day school, first of its kind.

Under the leadership of Prof. Tolbert MacRae of the Iowa State College music department, who cooperates with the Iowa Extension Service in bringing good music to the farm, and Fannie R. Buchanan of the extension rural sociology section, the directors learned the technique of getting a group to sing well. The in-

struction is expected to show up in the finish and enjoyment of the singing of farm women's choruses and of 4-H boys' and girls' groups and community "sings."

Not too much finish, however. Professor MacRae warned the directors not to expect to produce Metropolitan Opera choruses. "An amateur music group can reach a level of artistic work, but it can't reach professional precision \* \* \* personality—that's what makes real amateur music."

Subject of the coming year's music program for all groups will be "little studies in American music." The music

THE director of the Puerto Rico Extension Service, Dr. A. Rodriguez Geigel; Hon. Blanton Winship, Governor of Puerto Rico; and Harwood Hull, Jr., formerly extension editor, broadcasting a special program on October 19 marking the second anniversary of the Puerto Rico Extension Service farm broadcasts.

This is probably the only Extension Service radio program broadcast entirely in the Spanish language.



# The Kansas Program Is Launched

## Well-Planned and Well-Built To Meet the Realities of Farming

**T**HE 1938 model of the extension program for Kansas agriculture is designed to meet the needs of changing economic conditions and is abreast with modern agricultural thought.

Representatives of 103 Kansas county farm bureaus placed their approval upon it at the annual extension conference at Manhattan in October.

It grew out of 3 years of work by approximately 1,000 Kansas farmers who are members of county agricultural planning committees. County planning committees have pointed out the main factors limiting farm income in each of the State's 15 types of farming areas. Now Extension Service specialists and representatives of other agencies are being assigned to assist the farmers in treating the specific ills of each area.

During the past 3 or 4 months, extension specialists, as one of their activities, have been meeting with county farm-bureau leaders and mapping programs for 1938 aimed at the objectives set up by county planning committees. At the annual extension conference, officials of these county farm bureaus, extension agents, central office specialists, and experiment station staff workers discussed the objectives and methods of each project in detail and gave final approval.

### *Different Problems Studied*

An area-by-area survey of the State shows that practical planning for improved farm income involves widely different problems. Short-term tenancy, soil erosion, and production that never quite gets in line with price are general, but each area has its specific ills as well.

In southeastern Kansas, for instance, more than half the agricultural income is from livestock. Any program to improve farm income here must build up livestock returns. County farm bureaus in this area have given attention to that fact in planning their 1938 programs. J. J. Moxley, extension animal husbandman, is beginning a 5-year program on beef production in these counties aimed at increasing the efficiency of feeding operations and improving the quality of the animals produced. Successful beef production requires good pasture and plenty of feed. So the agronomy specialists also

are scheduled to hold meetings in this area, stressing pasture improvement and legume production. Engineering specialists will cooperate with the agronomists in demonstrating erosion-control and drainage practices, both of which are needed here.

Area 3, immediately to the north, contains a large number of small farms. These farms are operated by men who work in Kansas City and other cities in the area. It is not to be expected that these farms will provide sufficient cash incomes to care for all the family needs. It is desirable, and entirely possible, that they furnish a major portion of the food requirements and sufficient cash income to meet the operating costs on the farms. Fruit and vegetable production will be stressed in this area. Extension horticultural specialists have been assigned to assist. Erosion control will be stressed by the engineers because in some of the counties as much as 75 percent of the farm land is affected by erosion. Legume production and pasture improvement will complete the major projects.

### *Good Soil Management Emphasized*

Throughout the entire western half of the State, farm-bureau agronomy leaders and college crops specialists will concentrate on teaching, demonstrating, and encouraging good soil management. Summer fallow has proved to be a profitable practice here, and county planning committees have recommended that it be extended to about 3 million acres. But experience also has proved that summer fallow not properly protected and cultivated can be a detriment and a wind-erosion hazard. Much of the land that is summer-fallowed each year is poorly handled. The 1938 objective is to teach how to fallow rather than to increase the fallow acreage. Moisture conservation through contour farming and strip cropping is a second major phase of the program, and the growing of cover crops to guard the land against wind erosion and to restore its organic content is a third important point.

Increasing the acreage of sorghums used to protect fallow strips and to provide soil cover will increase the amount of

feed available for livestock wintering. As a result, special meetings on feeding and management of cattle and sheep will be held in many of the western counties. In area 12, however, getting a vegetative cover on the drifting soil is the most urgent need. Unless that is done, profitable crop and livestock production will become impossible. So the local farm-bureau leaders and the college specialists have agreed that any increase in livestock other than poultry would be undesirable here at present. Emphasis will be placed on obtaining a protective cover on the ground and restoring organic matter to the soil by turning under crop residue, after dangers from blowing are past, rather than by removing every trace of vegetation for feed and leaving the fields bare to the ravaging sweep of the wind.

In the southwestern portion of the State, maintaining the health of the farm family is fully as serious a problem as maintaining farm income. That is not the result of drought and dust storms during the past few years. Malnutrition, due largely to the absence of vegetables and milk in the diet, was common here before the dust storms started. In none of the six southwest corner counties is there a sufficient number of dairy cattle or chickens to supply the family needs, and throughout the southwest there is a lack of home vegetable gardens.

The machinery for accomplishing the more satisfactory farm conditions envisioned in this plan has been functioning effectively for more than 20 years. It is the volunteer local leader system co-operating with the Kansas State College Extension Service in demonstrating the latest experiment-station findings to farm men and women who can use them profitably. The paid staff of extension workers is far from large enough to reach all the Kansas farm families who are affected by extension teachings every year. Volunteer local leaders are a vital part of the program, because it is through them that new farm facts and timely reminders are available in almost every country community. The college specialists supply the leaders with the most recent agricultural facts, and they in turn relay the information to their neighbors.



# During the Past Year

**A** BUSY year and one of greater service to farm people has just come to a close. With increased emphasis on planning, conservation, and good farm living, extension work advanced in usefulness all along the line.

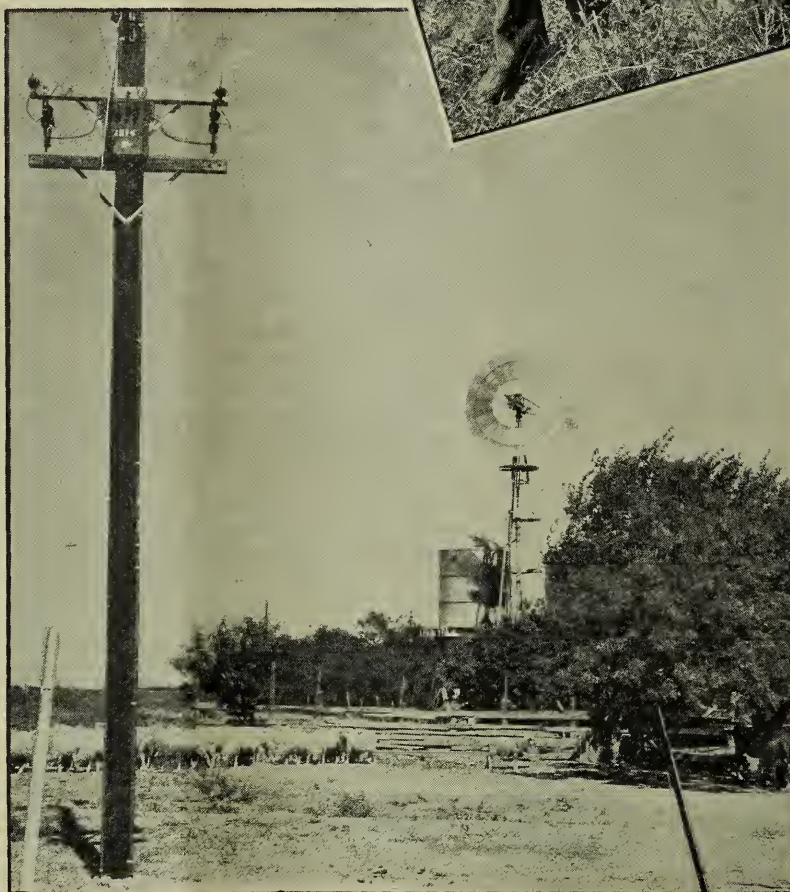
Throughout the year Federal and State agencies for rural-life improvement utilized the experiences and the facilities of the Extension Service in launching and executing their programs in the States. County extension offices were focal points where agents and committeemen gave instructions and help regarding the programs. Although the agricultural conservation program which was launched March 20, 1936, bore considerable fruit the same year, the details of the plan were not fully understood in many cases until after the planting season; consequently, the real fruition began in 1937 when the program came into full swing in all States. The new plan for agriculture dovetailed into the extension program because, for many years, the extension agencies had been teaching farmers how to maintain and build up the fertility of their lands, keep the topsoil from washing or blowing to adjacent areas, balance the farm program, and conserve the resources of the country.

The Extension Service aided the farmers in readjusting their farm-management plans to make them eligible for benefits under the new program. They helped the farmers to find seed for the planting of soil-building crops and for the rehabilitation of depleted areas. They outlined proper methods of planting, terracing, listing, and building structures to prevent stream erosion.

States are carrying the conservation program beyond the specifications laid down by the original plan and are including home practices, marketing, and "buy-manship." The drought years of 1934 and 1936 taught the need for building up reserves both on the farm and in the home. "Can a Cow," "Live at Home," and "Conserve and Preserve" were slogans followed by many States. Farm women, cooperating with the Extension Service, canned more than 50 million quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats, and filled more than 10 million containers

(Right) 4-H club membership passed the million mark and is still growing.

(Below) Rural electrification comes to thousands of farms, bringing new opportunities and insistent new problems.



with jams and jellies. The value of these is estimated at \$145,000,000.

Funds made available by the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 permitted many of the States to add to their staffs in 1936 and 1937. This increased personnel was especially reflected in the home demonstration work. A national specialist in parent education was appointed in 1937 to meet the demand from rural people for assistance in these educational projects.

Cooperation was given other Federal agencies throughout the year by the

Extension Service. The Farm Security Administration, formerly known as the Rural Resettlement Administration, was aided in making plans for impoverished farmers to stage a comeback into the agricultural field and become self-supporting; programs were outlined and supervised to assist eligible young men and women in obtaining help from the National Youth Administration; advice was given to the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, and other lending agencies in working out



farm practices that help the farmers to pay their obligations. The Extension Service cooperated with the Rural Electrification Administration in aiding farmers to obtain power facilities to drive farm motors to light homes and farm buildings, and to operate other modern electrical devices. Cooperation was also given the Soil Conservation Service by directing educational programs to acquaint farmers with the objectives of this Federal agency.

Committeemen and leaders in the counties took over more of the routine work in the agricultural conservation program, thus giving the extension agents more opportunity to follow up the efficiency program which has formed the basis of extension work for many years. Emphasis in the year's work for this phase of the program within the States centered on the organization of herd-improvement associations and obtaining better sires for flocks and herds; keeping records of performance; maintaining and improving the fertility of the land; selecting better seed; treating seed to free it from disease, pests, and foreign materials; eliminating diseases in livestock and poultry; and erecting and maintaining an adequate home for the family, shelter for the livestock, and sheds for machinery and equipment. Georgia reports that treated cottonseed produced 50 percent more than untreated seed. Improved staple in Alabama cotton gave the growers an additional \$3,000,000, and another \$3,000,000 was added by the fertilizer program. Sugarbeet growers of Colorado, Utah, California, Michigan, and Nebraska saved millions of dollars by planting disease-resistant beets. Similarly, improved varieties of corn, wheat, barley, oats, and grasses enriched the national farm income.

Extension aided in the far-flung war against animal and plant diseases and pests of various kinds. At one time it was against the Japanese beetle in Delaware, tobacco wildfire in Pennsylvania, scab in the orchards of Indiana, or grasshoppers in North Dakota. At another time the war was carried to the screw worm in Florida, cut ants in Texas, cotton-leaf worm in the Cotton Belt, botflies in Missouri, cotton wilt in Georgia, crickets in Utah and Idaho, chinch bugs in Illinois, prairie dogs in the plains and range States, or citrus fruit and garden pests and diseases on the Pacific coast. More than 300,000 dairy farmers of the country were aided by agents and specialists in their fight against disease, and 5,000,000 pounds of poison were distributed to eradicate weeds. In Maryland alone, 200,000 chickens were tested

for pullorum disease. These citations merely touch a few items in the program of this phase of the work.

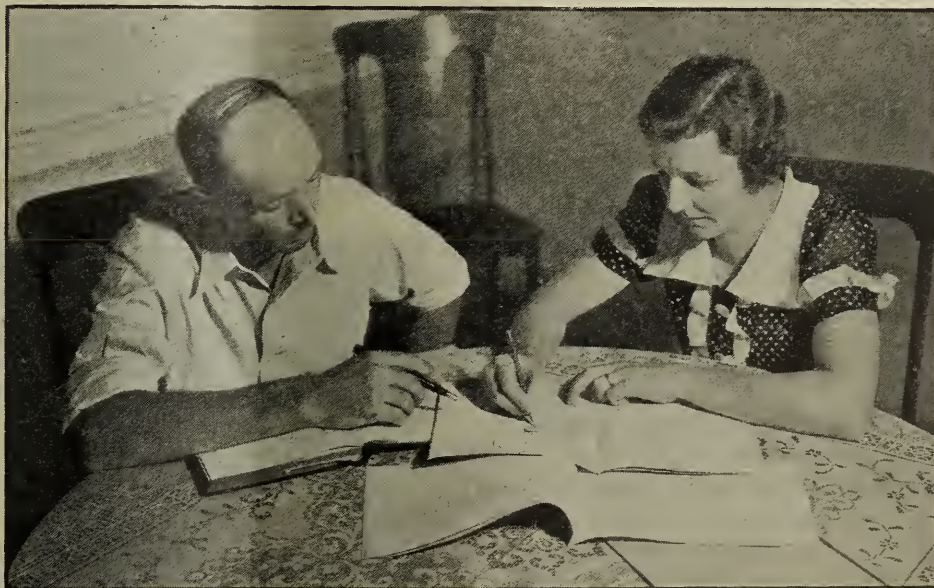
Other phases of extension effort which received increased attention included discussion groups, recreation, and the development of an understanding of and an appreciation for drama, music, literature, and art. These projects were carried on through community and group plays, pageants, reading circles, lectures, and tours. Doors heretofore closed to the extension program were opened because their owners had been reached through the cultural phase of the extension program.

Through the county planning boards, rural groups, in the majority of the States, were brought to feel that they are an integral part of the agricultural program-making organization. The projects evolved by the boards were those nearest the needs of the farmers. For instance, in Mississippi the county planning committees recommended the diversion of more than 1,000,000 acres of cotton to

along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers tell of agents and specialists who procured food from neighbor farmers, organized groups to gather and distribute supplies to the destitute, prepared food for the refugees, took care of the sick, and kept down panics. Dramatic accounts are recorded of heroic efforts to relieve want and suffering.

The "learn to do by doing" philosophy of the 4-H club program was put into practice by approximately 1,150,000 farm boys and girls in 1937. The national club camp at Washington, D. C., celebrated its eleventh birthday in June with 166 delegates from 42 States participating. This camp has concentrated the attention of agricultural leaders on the potentialities of rural youth in agricultural progress.

In 1935 the Extension Service began to emphasize the need for a program to fit the rural youth between the ages of 18 and 24 years. Surveys in the States showed that a large group was not reached



Planning is the order of the day beginning with the farm and home right up through the community, the county, the State, and the Nation.

soil-conserving crops, a large increase in pastures, an increase in corn interplanted with legumes, a large increase in winter cover crops, and increases in all kinds of livestock production.

Farmers were kept informed of the national and world-wide trends in supply, demands, and prices for various agricultural commodities through State and Federal outlook reports. Farmers were made cognizant of the disastrous results of surpluses and the disadvantages of not seeing the farm picture as a whole.

Extension also functioned in emergencies. Reports from inundated counties

in the existing extension program. As a result, experiments were carried out during the year in practically every State, among the 51,000 members of the older-youth group, with the aim of helping these young people to choose a vocation and to prepare to take their place in American society.

Working closely with the agents and specialists in the field were 483,244 voluntary and 106,573 paid local leaders, who assisted in carrying out the program of the Extension Service.

The work with Negroes continued to be an important part of the extension



plan. The Negro agents are developing well-rounded programs based on plans similar to those of the white agents. In Oklahoma, for example, 7,500 Negro farm families are cooperating, and nearly 3,500 boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H clubs.

Extension work in 1937 was able to take greater strides in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico because of increased appropriations and additional experienced personnel.

As the program for the States and Territories goes into another year, the Extension Service is faced with many challenges to keep the staff members searching, with the aid of their scientific colleagues, for solutions to perplexing problems. Parasites, pests, hazards, diseases in plants and animals, adequate incomes, soil deficiencies, proper housing, all present difficulties. Extension workers are making plans to continue the basic, long-time projects, to cooperate with Federal and State agencies, and to be prepared for emergencies.

## The Unfinished Extension Job

*(Continued from page 1)*

a better understanding and more efficient use of the right methods for each special group.

Additional funds and personnel, more research, both on social problems and methods, and a greater variety in methods were some of the suggestions offered for more adequate handling of the work laid out for the Extension Service.

**I**N MISSISSIPPI farmers have cooperated with the Extension Service in organizing 8 soil conservation associations that have purchased 12 power terracing outfits. The extension agricultural engineer and county agents trained and awarded certificates to 455 farmers to do terracing, following the holding of 13 2-day terracing schools.

Chickasaw County farmers, for example, purchased two power terracing outfits and, by actual measurements, terraced 1,120,000 feet of land at an average cost of \$1.50 per acre and earned approximately \$4,480. Using two power terracing outfits, Lee County farmers terraced 5,000 acres of land this year. Similar work has been done in most counties of the State.

## Idaho 4-H Forestry Clubs

**County Agent G. W. Johnson sets forth some of the problems of timber conservation that are taken up by forestry 4-H club members in Clearwater County, Idaho.**

**S**INCE the organization of the first 4-H forestry club in Clearwater County in 1935 by a teacher of one of the Grangemont schools, the work has proved most educational to the boys and girls. Learning to identify trees, flowers, and shrubs and learning the way trees grow and the diseases that affect them, has instilled in the 4-H foresters the spirit of conservation of our natural resources.

A large share of the 1,606,000 acres of Clearwater County is in timber and is the



Clearwater club members roam the timberlands seeking specimens for their forestry collections. They learn to identify trees, flowers, and shrubs, and to know the way trees grow and the diseases that affect them.

home of the largest stand of white-pine timber in the world today. The preservation of this timberland to supply future generations with lumber, and to maintain our recreational areas, are some of the problems that are taken up by forestry club members.

The first-year enrollment in the Grangemont Forestry Club was 12 boys and 8 girls. Of these, 7 boys and 6 girls completed the work. Even though these

## Conserve Their Forests

boys and girls were reared in a timbered country, they were all amazed at the amount of knowledge there was to acquire about trees. With the creation of the county agent's office in March 1936, the club members were given extra help from the Extension Service, and assistance was asked of the extension forester who made tours with the members to study trees first-hand. Specimens were collected and mounted, and when the work was graded the Grangemont Club had two State winners.

In 1937 there are 18 members enrolled in the forestry club, and, in addition to studying, collecting, and mounting specimens of forest trees, shrubs, and flowers, they are caring for one and a quarter acres of timberland. Having a plot of timberland to care for was made possible by a very cooperative school board, which has purchased land adjacent to the school and allows the 4-H club to work on the property and to improve it, so that it may be used for school and community purposes in the future. The work of the club has been to fence the area, to make a survey and inventory of the timber, and then to cut out all the dead material and trees which were being crowded in order to allow sufficient space for the better trees to grow. All the work is done by club members, and while this is being carried on tests are made showing the growth of the timber before and after the use of proper forestry methods.

Another forestry club has been added in the county this year. The boys of this club live between Pierce City and headquarters of the Potlatch Forests' logging operations. They have an excellent opportunity to study the selective logging operations in the white-pine area now being carried on by the Potlatch Forests, Inc.

At the annual junior short course held at the University of Idaho at Moscow, the forestry club members are given extra work in identification, cruising, and log scaling; then a contest is conducted in which all take part and vie for ribbons. The girls take as much interest in this kind of work as the boys, and seem to do very well. It gives them a very good background if they are interested in going on in natural science work.



## A Six-Point Poultry Program

**T**HE Connecticut poultry-efficiency program is based on two sources of data obtained from poultrymen themselves. The first consists of the poultry accounts which R. E. Jones, extension poultryman, and Paul Putnam, farm-management specialist, studied with a view to discovering the secrets of the discrepancies in labor incomes which poultry farms showed. Thus, while the average labor income on 78 farms was \$1,422 in 1936, the 10 least profitable farms in this group showed a minus labor income of \$471, and the 10 most profitable farms showed a labor income of \$5,461. These studies began in 1933 with 33 farms and now embrace about 200 farms. The table summarizes these accounts for 1936.

The second source of data consists of the records on poultry flock management which poultry cooperators send to Mr. Jones every month.

The Extension Service issues a poultry calendar that contains a great volume of new and timely information on poultry management and provides the poultryman with a record sheet for each month in the year. On these sheets he keeps a daily record of the number of pullets and hens, number of eggs, number of hens culled, and the number that died of prolapsus and cannibalism or from other causes. The calendar helps the poultry-

**"The present poultry extension program in Connecticut answers one of the day's greatest needs in extension work, namely, to build coordinated programs—programs which combine teaching and efficient production with other factors which may affect farm income as a whole," states H. W. Hochbaum, in charge of Eastern States extension section. This account of the development of the program shows how extension specialists went beyond efficient production and, by studying labor incomes and other factors, determined what adjustment could be made to raise farm incomes.**

### The Six Points

1. High egg production per hen.
  - a. On the basis of hen-days—170 eggs per bird.
  - b. On the basis of hens housed—135 eggs per bird.
2. High egg production during October and November.
  - a. 12 eggs per bird per month.
  - b. 24 eggs per bird total for October and November.
3. Low hen mortality.
  - a. Not more than 12 percent per year.
4. High sales relative to fixed costs.
  - a. Sales 60 percent of total investment.
5. Efficient labor.
  - a. 1,200 hens per man on wholesale farms.
  - b. 800 hens per man on retail and baby-chick farms.
  - c. \$5,000 sales per man.
  - d. \$5 per \$1 labor cost.
6. Volume and diversity of industry.
  - a. Gross sales of \$7,000 or more.
  - b. Substantial sales other than market eggs and poultry.

man to keep close check on the state of his flock. Each month there goes out from the Extension Service the home-egg-laying contest report which also contains the latest and most pertinent information available and a report of the contest which, in itself, enables the poultryman to keep in touch with trends in production.

Both sources of information indicate that all six points in the poultry program

are imperative and that it is difficult to leave out any of them without causing serious effect on labor income. On 10 farms which excel in none of the factors, the labor income was \$80.04. On the 10 farms excelling in one of the factors, the labor income was \$229.30. Farms which excelled in two factors recorded average labor incomes of \$296.33. These amounts grew larger progressively, up to the seven farms which excelled in all six of the factors. On these farms the labor income was \$4,029.76.

The percentage of mortality has a great relation to net labor incomes. Farms which had less than 10 percent mortality in their laying flocks showed a labor income of \$1,875, whereas those which showed a mortality of 25 percent or more recorded labor incomes of only \$122.

The relation of egg production per bird to labor income and net cash earning showed that on the 10 farms where the hens produced fewer than 150 eggs per bird, the net cash earning was \$481, and the labor income was \$199.

On the 12 farms where the birds each produced 180 or more eggs there was a net cash earning of \$1,620 and a labor income of \$2,215.

One of the most vital phases of the six-point program, according to Jones and Putnam, is the relation of October and November production to yearly egg production, net cash earnings, and labor income. On 12 farms the production per hen between October 1 and November 30 was 15 eggs or less. The net cash earnings on these farms amounted to \$509 and the labor income \$334. On the other hand, the 10 farms on which the hens produced 30 or more eggs per hen between October 1 and November 30, the net cash earnings amounted to \$2,727 and the labor income \$3,717. The correlation of



these factors on the other farms between the highest and lowest producers proved the importance of this point.

The relation of fixed costs to poultry earnings was brought out with new emphasis in these studies. The average sales for all 78 farms were 65 cents per dollar invested. The lowest sales were 11 cents per dollar invested; the highest, \$1.91 per dollar invested.

Moreover, when labor costs were studied, it was found that 12 farms having the highest average labor income, namely

than \$2,000 earned an average labor income of only \$87.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Putnam plan to continue the poultry-farm studies. At present the only change indicated in the set of practices and standards outlined in the program is that of raising the limit of gross sales. This now stands as \$7,000, but there is some belief that it must eventually be raised to \$10,000. It is realized that standards in any industry must shift with time. Improved production methods, economic pressure,

results as a reward." Another said that club work "gave me more confidence in my ability to do things and helped me to overcome timidity."

Friendship, contacts, and the ability to meet and mix with other people are listed by most of these former campers as important values acquired from club work. "A sense of responsibility that I learned in 1930 will never leave me", says one. "Friendliness and the art of mixing with the crowd has helped me to avoid embarrassment. For these, together with my ability to sew, cook, and can, with the least effort, I am most grateful to the 4-H club." Another says: "The people with whom I became acquainted in 4-H club work have been a constant inspiration."

Knowledge of practical, everyday features of homemaking are valued also. Knowledge gained in sewing, canning, health, menu planning, care of the home and children, gardening, home improvement, and other features of club training "has helped me greatly", is a common report.

Knowing how to make the greatest possible utilization of materials and money at hand is another valuable asset credited to 4-H training. "Knowing how to do my own work and how to budget our income has kept us out of embarrassing circumstances during the depression", says one of the former 4-H girls, while another declares that "I am much better prepared for managing my home economically and socially by having had 4-H club training."

## Measures of Farm Organization and Management Efficiency

	Average of 78 farms	10 most profitable farms	10 least profitable farms
Labor income.....	\$1,422	\$5,461	-\$471
1. Egg production per hen.....	168.9	179.9	145.8
2. Fall egg production (October and November).....	21.7	25.8	19.0
3. Percent laying-flock mortality.....	13.7	11.5	22.2
4. Overhead cost (sales per \$1 invested).....	1.66	1.06	.32
5. Labor efficiency:			
Number hens housed per man.....	711	846	680
Receipts per \$1 labor cost.....	4.50	6.60	2.84
Receipts per man.....	\$4,211	\$6,246	\$2,762
6. Volume of business.....	\$6,737	\$15,691	\$4,213

\$3,792, accounted gross receipts of \$6 and more for every dollar expended for labor. Farms with gross receipts of less than \$2 for every dollar labor costs showed labor incomes of a minus \$4. Similarly, the importance of size of business in relation to labor income was borne out by the fact that 7 farms having sales of \$14,000 or more produced an average labor income of \$5,097, whereas 13 farms with sales less

discoveries in feeding, breeding, or management, all will cause goals to shift. The program itself has been proved to be basically sound, and Mr. Jones is convinced that it is the greatest forward step the Extension Service ever has taken in helping Connecticut poultrymen to analyze their business and to correct their organization and management practices.

## Yesterday's 4-H Winners

OF the 20 girls from Florida who attended national club camps during the 10 years prior to 1937, 12 are married and 8 remain single, reports Mary E. Keown, State home demonstration agent. The 12 girls who are married are the mothers of 7 children, 4 girls and 3 boys.

The Florida-Washington winners didn't seem to select 4-H club boys as their mates, as only one married a club boy. Only one husband is a farmer, and there is one each of the following classifications: Filling station owner, high school principal, engineer in air conditioning, shipping clerk, dragline operator, mechanic,

logging contractor, stockroom assistant, and electrician.

Seven of the girls finished college; three quit before graduation; three others are still in college; and seven were not able to go. Eleven are still active in home demonstration and 4-H club work, some acting as leaders for juniors.

As these girls look back over their club days, they are most appreciative of the fact that club work aided them to be self-confident. One of the girls said that the most valuable asset of her 4-H club work was that it had given her "love for rural life and people, self-confidence gained from having done hard work with good



## Told on the Radio

Professor Hort at the right and Joe Apple at the left talk to Virginia farmers on the radio, bringing pertinent information on horticulture from the State college. Joe Apple, a Virginia apple grower of Italian extraction, is impersonated by James Godkin, extension plant pathologist. Once a month he visits the college seeking information on all manner of horticultural problems.



Do you know . . .

## Daisy Deane Williamson?

### *She Starts Farm Folks Singing*

**A**FTER the day's work in home demonstration activities, Daisy Deane Williamson, home demonstration leader in New Hampshire, finds recreation in singing, and she has developed several fine choruses in the State.

It all began back 6 or 7 years ago when the State Congress of Parents and Teachers held its annual meeting at Keene and tried to develop a mothers' chorus. It seemed about to fall through when Miss Williamson offered to take a hand and trained about 30 women, all members of the parent-teacher association and all mothers, to sing two selections so well that they really made a name for themselves. For 4 years a similar chorus has functioned at State meetings.

The news of the successful chorus traveled fast, and Miss Williamson was besieged with requests for chorus work.

At the Grange lecturers' school she took the whole group of 150 as a demonstration, giving them a good choral selection—one not too difficult but full of harmony and entirely new to them. Everyone sang, and there was such a general good time that they asked her to organize a chorus for the next State Grange meeting.

She met with individual Granges and with groups in districts, through rainy or good weather, over icy and snowy roads, or under good traveling conditions.

A final practice on the day of the program brought all the singers together and provided an opportunity to smooth up the singing and give final directions. Seventy-five people took part in this program, representing 16 Granges, and their singing was one of the high lights of the meeting.

Since then she has taken the lead in the choral tournaments that are springing up largely as a result of her encouragement. She has organized a chorus for the tri-county fair at Plymouth, another chorus at the Farm Bureau rest camps, and one for the State Farm Bureau banquet. She has assisted with 4-H choral groups, with

women's business and professional clubs, parent-teacher associations, church groups, and local extension groups who want to sing.

As for Miss Williamson, the work takes a lot of time and effort, many evenings, and miles of travel by car, working with many who have never sung in a chorus before; and besides, she carries on a full extension schedule every day.

Yet she enjoys it. The shifting from her regular extension work to these evenings of singing seems to provide new impetus for her other work. Music has always meant much to her.

"I worked under many difficulties to acquire enough training to teach music in the public schools," she says. "I never had a musical instrument in my home until I was 18 years old. A kind-hearted music teacher (I shall always feel grateful to her) who lived across the street from my home took an interest in me and gave me lessons free, for my family was not able to pay for them.

"By the time I was able to earn enough to buy a piano I had acquired a little of the technique of playing and much of the technique of learning songs by note. This latter has been of inestimable value to me. Even today I am not dependent upon an instrument when learning a new song. When I come to a difficult part I sing it by note. With a sustained interest in good music and in acquiring the technique of teaching it, I continued my study at two different normal schools and finished the prescribed courses.

"I am most interested in getting whole communities to sing, just for the joy of singing. Why should the older people who formerly made up the choirs and singing schools be 'put on the shelf', as one woman expressed it? They probably get a greater 'kick' out of singing now than when they were young. A lot of folks can't read music although they can learn a melody. A lot of folks will never be more than just ordinary singers. But



music does something to one that nothing else can do. It lifts one out of his plane of thinking and living and, for a time at least, gives a glimpse of finer things and joyous things. The song may be a simple one, but even a fine, simple song can do this for us all."

### For Better Cattle

Clay County, Tex., is getting results in controlling Bang's disease, according to County Agent M. S. Duncan. Since the starting of this work in 1934, efforts have been made to obtain a county-wide clean-up of the disease, and to date work has been done in 172 herds, totaling 13,310 head of cattle.

The program is entirely voluntary on the part of the producer. However, he is required to observe certain regulations regarding sanitation, and in replacing animals in his herd he must get cattle that have been tested as many times as his herd. The program is administered by Bureau of Animal Industry veterinarians in cooperation with the county agricultural agent.

The cattle are tested every 60 days until two successive clean tests are obtained. Another test is made after 10 months; then, if no reactors occur and the producers agree to abide by the regulations, the herd is fully accredited.

The average number of reactors for the county was approximately 10 percent at the beginning of this work, and it is now less than 3 percent.

In 1934 two ranchmen, who normally carry from 300 to 350 cows each, realized only 65 percent calf crop. In 1936 each of these producers obtained more than a 90 percent calf crop.



# Waste Water Saves Shrubs

APOLLINE COBB

Home Demonstration Agent  
San Patricio County, Tex.

THIS year the seven home demonstration clubs in San Patricio County, Tex., began a program of yard improvement. Landscape plans were drawn for each home, native shrub tours were taken, and plantings were made. Native plants were used extensively because of the adaptabilities of the various plants to the climate and soil, but some nursery material was used.

Ordinarily, watering of plants is not necessary except in the hot months of July, August, and part of September; but this year the rainfall was far below normal, and the plants had to be watered. The women found that all the hard work they had done in the late fall and early spring was going to waste because of the lack of water.

The situation was acute—and what was to be done? Subirrigation, using the waste water from bath and sink, was suggested. One of the home demonstration clubwomen, with the help of her husband and father, decided to try it out. The services of A. Haneman and Robert Richie, State sanitary engineers, were engaged. A septic tank, grease trap, and tile trench around the shrub beds and out to some pecan trees were planned. The demonstration was held as a county-wide affair. Publicity was given to the meeting, and 250 letters inviting people to attend were mailed out. About 100 visitors came to see the installation.

Before the demonstration, the septic tank and grease trap had been constructed, but were left open for inspection. The trenches for the tile had been dug. The grease trap, 2 by 3 feet by 2 feet deep, was made of concrete. Into this box the bath and sink water flow before flowing into the septic tank. The septic tank, 5 by 3 feet by 7 feet deep, was constructed of concrete. This tank is large enough to hold the waste water of a family of 8 or 10 persons. All the pipes have elbow joints turning down so as to allow the solids to go down and

settle and also to keep the gases from going back through the pipe and thus into the house.

The trenches were dug 2 feet deep with a slope of 1 inch every 100 feet. A layer of shell 6 inches deep was put into the trench before the tile was laid to prevent the soil from clogging the joints. A piece of tar paper was placed over the open joint to prevent the soil from sifting through. The cost of this waste-water-disposal system was about \$30.

Due to the dry weather, only 115 feet of tile were laid in the demonstration yard, but all the foundation plantings were saved. Several other families are installing the system, and the next drought will find them ready. Even more important than a beautiful yard is the health of the family which will be safeguarded by sanitary disposal of waste water.

## Twenty-four Hundred Members Enrolled in Leadership Project

A number of years ago a 4-H leadership project was added to the list of regular 4-H projects in Minnesota. It is open to 4-H club members 16 years old or older with 1 year's experience in 4-H club work, providing they have carried one project in home economics, crops, or livestock. This project has become increasingly popular with our 4-H club members so that in 1936, 2,400 club members were enrolled in this work.

Each member must keep a record of his project work and the various activities carried during the year. Each one must also make a record of the public presentation of 4-H project work through exhibits, demonstrations, judging, and other ways in which the junior leader has attempted to present the value of 4-H work to other people. The junior leader also makes a record of what he or she has done by presenting the value of 4-H work over the radio, in church, Sunday school, Scout work, and other organized community efforts.

Each member lists the regular club meetings attended and the part taken in each meeting, tour, picnic, banquet,



county fair, county achievement day, music contest, or one-act play events.

In Minnesota nearly every local 4-H club has one or more junior leaders assisting the adult leader. There are many things the junior leader enjoys doing which would take a good deal of extra time on the part of the adult leader. Special efforts are made on the part of county and State extension leaders to use the junior leaders as assistants at county and State events. Junior leaders are included in leadership training meetings and are recognized as having important work to do in helping the local club to carry out a successful year's work. A large number of our present adult leaders became interested in leadership work through their junior leadership project.

This year the State is using 64 part-time county 4-H club agents. The majority of them received a great deal of very valuable training through their junior leadership work.

In connection with the 4-H club department at county fairs and other county events, the junior leaders are often put in charge of departments and carry out the work very successfully.

Recognition is given to outstanding achievements in the leadership project in the award of educational trips and by special recognition.—T. A. Erickson, Minnesota club leader.

## New Approach to Terracing

(Continued from page 2)

The Smith-Hughes men have played an important part in making the program click. They have assisted in training the men in the field and asked the County agent to hold the final examination and to issue the certificate if the work is satisfactory.

From my viewpoint this is a practical approach to the terracing problem. It shifts part of the detail work from the county agent's shoulders and enables him to guarantee to any farmer line service at a reasonable cost.

## Registering Interest

More than 35,000 Mississippi farmers attended local meetings under the direction of their county agents, vocational teachers, and farmer committeemen on Agricultural Conservation Day, which climaxed a special 2-week informational drive.



# The Educational Trip as an Incentive

THE Educational trip has become the outstanding incentive in 4-H club work in Minnesota. During 1936, 8,547 4-H club boys and girls were given trips to district, State, or national club events, with all or part of their expenses paid, because of outstanding achievements in their work. They were selected by their local club, county, or State to represent their unit at these larger gatherings. More than 1,200 members, representing every county in the State, attended the 4-H club week at University Farm in June. Nearly 2,000 4-H young people took part in the 4-H club program in connection with the Minnesota State Fair, each one giving a demonstration, making an exhibit, presenting a number in music or dramatics, or presenting other features of their 4-H work. Eleven hundred representatives of the 4-H livestock projects made up the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul in November, exhibiting more than 1,700 animals and carrying out a very worthwhile program. Thirty winners in the garden and home-beautification project were guests of the Minnesota Horticultural Society at its annual meeting in Minneapolis.

The Lyon County health team demonstrated before the annual State meeting of dentists in the Twin Cities. An outstanding demonstration team in the dairy work gave its presentation before the State meeting of creamery operators. One hundred and seventy-five 4-H members who had made achievements in the conservation of wildlife took part in the annual Conservation of Wildlife Camp at Itasca Park. Ten representatives of this line of work gave demonstrations and had exhibits at the Northwest Sportsman's Show in Minneapolis. There were 154 members enrolled in the 4-H group at Farm and Home Week at University Farm in December.

The young people who took part in these State events represented a total of more than 43,000 4-H club members in the State, and from these events they brought back to their own clubs new ideas, inspiration, and a new outlook.

Nearly 4,000 4-H young people took part in intercounty or district 4-H events, including the 4-H weeks at the district schools of agriculture, the district achievement days, and summer 4-H camps. The intercounty and district events are very valuable to the program because they make it possible for a large number

of the young people to take part in features nearer home.

4-H club members of Minnesota took part in 7 national events with 115 representatives; 65 attended the National Club Congress at Chicago in December; 4 represented the State at the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington in June; 2 demonstrated at the annual meeting of the Buttermakers' Association at La Crosse, Wis.; 1 team gave its demonstration to a large group of businessmen at their annual meeting in St. Louis; 1 girl took part in the National Cherry Pie Baking Contest at Chicago; 36 young people who had made outstanding records in the dairy project were given a trip to the National Dairy Exposition at Dallas, Tex.; and 1 team attended a national event at Kansas City, Mo.

At all of these district, State, and national events these young people made new friendships, exchanged ideas, had the privilege of seeing new things, and came back to their own homes, clubs, and communities with new ambitions in life. One of the fine things about these educational trips is that they emphasize rural life and help the young people to compare their own opportunities with those in other lines of life.

## New 1938 Outlook Film Strips

The following 23 series of film strips, showing selected charts prepared by the outlook committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, have been completed and are ready for distribution. They can be purchased at the prices indicated from Dewey & Dewey, Kenosha Wis., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Division of Cooperative Extension. The film strips are as follows:

Series 471. *Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, 1938.*—45 frames, 50 cents.

Series 472. *Turkey Outlook Charts, 1938.*—21 frames, 50 cents.

Series 473. *Demand Outlook Charts, 1938.*—38 frames, 50 cents.

Series 474. *Hog Outlook Charts, 1938.*—42 frames, 50 cents.

Series 475. *Wheat Outlook Charts, 1938.*—47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 479. *Potato Outlook Charts, 1938.*—30 frames, 50 cents.

Series 480. *Vegetable Crops for Fresh Market Outlook Charts, 1938.*—48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 481. *Dry Bean Outlook Charts, 1938.*—28 frames, 50 cents.

Series 482. *Flue-cured Tobacco Outlook Charts, 1938.*—34 frames, 50 cents.

Series 483. *Fruits Summary Outlook Charts, 1938.*—37 frames, 50 cents.

Series 484. *Dairy Outlook Charts, 1938.*—36 frames, 50 cents.

Series 485. *Outlook Charts for Tree Nuts, 1938.*—23 frames, 50 cents.

Series 486. *Fruit Outlook Charts, 1938.*—28 frames, 50 cents.

Series 487. *Citrus Fruit Outlook Charts, 1938.*—48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 488. *Sweetpotato Outlook Charts, 1938.*—26 frames, 50 cents.

Series 489. *Feed Crops and Livestock Outlook Charts, 1938.*—38 frames, 50 cents.

Series 490. *Peach Outlook Charts, 1938.*—34 frames, 50 cents.

Series 491. *Apple Outlook Charts, 1938.*—46 frames, 50 cents.

Series 492. *Sheep and Lambs Outlook Charts, 1938.*—41 frames, 50 cents.

Series 493. *Cotton Quality Situation Outlook Charts, 1938.*—38 frames, 50 cents.

Series 494. *Vegetable Crops for Manufacture Outlook Charts, 1938.*—28 frames, 50 cents.

Series 495. *Wool Outlook Charts, 1938.*—32 frames, 50 cents.

Series 496. *Beef Cattle Outlook Charts, 1938.*—48 frames, 50 cents.



## Heard From Coast to Coast

This Texas team holds the record for long-distance travel to broadcast on the 4-H club program of the "National farm and home hour." The 4-H club girl, Winona Schultz, at the right, with her home demonstration agent, Veralee Jones, second from the left, came from Bastrop, central Texas. The 4-H club boy, at the left, came with his county agent, M. P. Leaming, second from the right, from Carson County in the Texas Panhandle. They broadcast from the Chicago N. B. C. studio.



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## IN BRIEF . . .

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### Dynamometer

One of the features of the Oklahoma livestock program in 1937 has been the purchase of a dynamometer. Under the supervision of livestock specialists, the apparatus has been rented at numerous horse- and mule-pulling contests at community, county, and State fairs in Oklahoma. Farmers whose horses or mules have taken part in the pulling contests, as well as observers, have learned the advantages of certain hitches and of certain types of horses or mules for heavy farm work.

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### Roadside Market Booths

To stimulate interest in home marketing in North Carolina, Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, home marketing specialist, has assisted home demonstration agents in putting roadside market booths at their local flower shows. The Wake and Vance County exhibits at Raleigh and Middleburg, respectively, were unusually attractive and won sweepstake prizes. Another exhibit which attracted widespread attention was the booth at the strawberry festival at Wallace which Mrs. Roosevelt visited.

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### 4-H Scholarships

Interest in keeping good farm and home accounts has been stimulated in the State of Washington by the Washington Bankers Association which has established two \$100 scholarships to be given each year to the 4-H club boy and girl in the State who have kept the best farm or home accounts for the year. The accounts must be kept of either the complete farm operations or complete home operations. 4-H members may either "keep books on their parents" or do the work for some neighbor.

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### Weeds

Surveys conducted in Colorado in 1936 proved that weeds were being spread through the use of crop seed infested with weed seed. Through exhibits, discussions in farm meetings, and other publicity, the importance of weed-free seed was emphasized. A campaign was conducted to get farmers to cooperate in the 1937 agricultural conservation pro-

gram and earn part, at least, of practice payments by carrying out weed-control practices. Eight carloads of chlorates were shipped into various counties, in addition to many smaller shipments, in the campaign to control the spread of noxious weeds. In 1937 there were very few abandoned fields of bindweed or other noxious weeds. The fields were cropped in a manner that will tend to smother out the weeds, or that will produce some sort of crop.

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### 4-H's Go to College

Approximately 8 percent of the 3,800 students enrolled at the State College of Washington in 1937 are former 4-H club members, according to Henry M. Walker, State 4-H club agent. Virtually every county in the State is represented by one or more former 4-H's. Records show that the number of club members attending the college has steadily increased for the last several years. This year's group, totaling 295 girls and boys, is an increase of 9 members over the previous year's enrollment.

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### Improved Cotton

Five-acre cotton contests in Chesterfield County, S. C., are benefiting all the farmers in the county, reports J. C. Willis, assistant county agent. The contestants sell their seed to the other farmers with the result that the length of staple has been improved on a large percentage of the cotton grown in the county. Thirty-four farmers were entered in the 1937 contest, and in his journeys over the county, the county agent often has a good field of cotton pointed out to him because it was grown from seed bought from last year's contestants.

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## AMONG OURSELVES

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RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the staff of State extension workers include: George Bennett Alcorn, marketing specialist in California; Stephen Goodwin, assistant dairyman, Colorado; Lawson B. Culver, assistant forester, Illinois; James P. Chapman, assistant editor, Hal F. Eier, engineer, and Harold E. Stover, rural engineering specialist, in Kansas; Donald Herschel Stark, marketing spe-

cialist, Wilma Belknap Keyes, home furnishing specialist, and Helen Brian Larimore, clothing specialist, in Michigan; Dean E. Eckhoff, assistant entomologist, T. Haskell Hankins, assistant horticulturist, and Jesse Mason, assistant economist in marketing, Nebraska; Mary Lee Hawk, club specialist, New Mexico; Mark L. Entorf, family life specialist, New York; Elmer R. Daniel, assistant agriculture engineer in charge of rural sanitation, and Lawrence Morris, assistant poultryman, in Oklahoma; Joaquin Tirado, animal-husbandry specialist, Puerto Rico; George I. Gilbertson, entomologist, and Jack Howard Towers, assistant specialist in visual education, South Dakota; Claris Boyd Ray, assistant in program planning, Texas; Donald Cedric Henderson, poultryman, Vermont; Kenneth Earl Loope, farm management specialist, Virginia; and Herbert H. Erdman, marketing specialist, Wisconsin.

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THE RESIGNATION of County Agent Clifford R. Hiatt of Lake County, Fla., after 10 years of efficient service caused general regret among Lake County farmers and growers. Ill health forced Mr. Hiatt to take several months' leave and ultimately to resign. In the future he will devote his energies to the citrus industry through a private connection.

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ELMER J. MEADOWS, county agricultural agent for 7 years in Colorado, assumed the duties of dairy specialist of that State November 16. Since February 1, 1934, Mr. Meadows had been the Larimer County agent during which time he stressed dairy-herd-improvement activities, dairy 4-H clubs, and the showing of many Larimer County dairy cattle at the State fair. As extension dairyman he will devote his energies to the improvement of the entire dairy industry of Colorado.

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ADELE KOCH, assistant home demonstration leader in Ohio since 1924, died October 4, 1937. Miss Koch started her extension career as an emergency home demonstration agent in New York State in 1917, going to Dakota County, Minn., in 1919. She was appointed assistant home demonstration leader in Minnesota in 1920 and was transferred to Michigan in 1923 in the same capacity. Miss Koch received her educational training at the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University.



# 1938 SIGNPOSTS



THE MAJOR problem in South Dakota is the readjustment of agriculture; in other words, a study of proper land use. Farmers are taking a keen interest and, through the leadership of the county agent and the county planning committee, are doing real constructive work. Every county agent is working on this problem. Progress seems slow, yet headway is being made. At the present time counties are working on land-use maps. In order to properly equip the committees with necessary information about their county, the State office is constantly preparing basic material. This places a tremendous burden on our limited staff, but it seems to be such an important matter that there is no alternative.

We are hoping that some 4-H club projects can be organized around the newer programs to start the young people thinking along these lines. It certainly will help the cause of agriculture if they are prepared to carry on where we leave off.—*Director A. M. Eberle.*



One of the major objectives for extension work in Arkansas during the past year has been to reach greater numbers of rural people. Increased participation of rural people in programs under extension leadership is shown by the fact that 50 percent more farmers enrolled in men's organizations in 1937 than in the previous year. There were 15 percent more white rural boys and girls belonging to 4-H clubs; 77 percent more families enrolled in the live-at-home program; 309 percent more farmers cooperating in cotton standardization; 54 percent more farm

families participating in the better-homes program; 106 percent more farmers using contour farming; and 35 percent more local leaders in home demonstration, 4-H, and junior-adult clubs.—*Assistant Director C. C. Randall.*



The Maine Extension Service completed 25 years of service to the State of Maine in November. The director's annual report for 1914 gives a total of 16,485 contacts made by extension agents. A comparable figure from the director's report for 1936 gives 233,457 contacts. In 1937, regular extension work has shown a very material increase in volume and usefulness, especially in those activities which enabled farmers to cooperate with the Federal agricultural conservation program. More Maine farmers are improving their pastures, top-dressing hay land, plowing under green-manure crops, using lime for legume production, and practicing woodlot improvement than in any previous time.—*Director A. L. Deering.*



One of the new developments during the year in Minnesota was the attempt to organize The Extension Service for rehabilitation of farmer clients and near delinquent borrowers of land banks. The idea was to offer planning counsel, farm-practice advice, and any assistance

## Pointing Way to Greater Usefulness are Significant Activities of Past Year

that these farm people might use in working their way out of their difficulties. The approach to this problem was one of engineering the project so that these unfortunate farmers in the low earning income group might voluntarily approach the extension agents for assistance rather than have the agents approach the farmers with offers of assistance.—*Director F. W. Peck.*



In Arizona conservation programs in 1937 have been brought very close to the problems of the grazing industry. This has been done by the agents through the phases of their regular program, as well as in the capacities of secretaries of the agricultural conservation committees. The work of range appraisal, fencing, and tank construction has brought about a close study of carrying capacity which has included existing variations in range areas which are due to difference in forage types, soil terrain, and rainfall. The range-fencing phase of the program has given the county agent an excellent opportunity to study the most desirable methods of range fencing. Water development in connection with the agricultural conservation program has given an excellent opportunity to study various types of tanks and location, especially with relation to run-off and the needs of livestock. The selection of committeemen and supervisors has given the county agents an opportunity to carry to the range people experience in leadership that has been in evidence for a number of years in their work with farm folk.—*Director C. U. Pickrell.*



USE THE  
PROTECTION  
*of the*  
FOOD  
*and*  
DRUGS  
ACT



THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW, within certain limitations, prevents interstate commerce in adulterated and misbranded foods and drugs. Products which are not fit to use are seized and removed from the market and their shippers punished. Follow these actions through the notices of judgment. Learn from them too how foods and drugs may be misbranded. It costs nothing to have your name put on the mailing list.

The labels of foods and drugs in interstate commerce are required to be truthful. They are therefore your best guide in buying these commodities.

#### HOW TO READ THE LABEL

Some foods are produced entirely under Government supervision. Do you know how to recognize them from the label?

How do you tell whether the contents of a can of peaches or tomatoes are substandard? The label tells you.

Many food products are deceptively packaged. Can you tell from the label which of several brands actually gives you the largest quantity for the money?

How can you, as a consumer, check the truthfulness of the claims made for home medicines in their advertising over the radio or in magazines and newspapers?

Several habit-forming or otherwise dangerous drugs have to declare their presence on the label. Do you know which ones they are?

The Food and Drug Administration will send you without charge an interesting book called *How to Read the Label*. It tells you the answers to hundreds of such questions.

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